UPPER MONTCLAIR, Oct., 13, 1874.

MESSRS. LYON & DAVIS. Editors of Bloomfield GAZETTE. SIRS:—Looking over my old papers not long since, I came across an Almanac, 1813, which has the enclosed poetry on "The Lovers of Rum" which I would like to see in print in your paper.

SUBSCRIBER.

"THE LOVERS OF RUM.

I've mused on the miseries of life—
To find from what quarter they come,
Whence most of confusion and strife,
Alas! from lovers of rum.

I met with a fair one distressed
I asked whence her sorrows could come,
She replied, "I am sorely oppressed"
My husband's a lover of rum"

I found a poor child in the street,
Whose limbs by the cold were all numb,
No stocking or shoes on his feet—
He a Father's a lover of rum.

I went to collect a small debt,
The master was absent from home,
The sequel I need not relate,
The man was a lover of rum.

I met with a beggar in rags,
Who asked for a trifling sum—
I'll tell you the cause why he begs—
He once was a lover of rum,

I've seen men from health, wealth and ease,
Untimely descend to the tomb—
I need not describe their disease,
Because they were lovers of rum.

Ask prisons and gallows all,
Whence most of their customers come—
From whence they have most of their calls,
They'll tell you the lovers of rum."

A HATER OF RUM.

HOW TO EAT WISELY.

BY W. W. HALL, M. D.

The maintenance of human life consists in the expenditure and renovation of the strength of the system, expended in exercise or labor, renewed by eating nutritious food.

When any part of the body begins to feel the want of recuperation, the sensation instinctively and promptly sends an influence towards the stomach which causes certain vessels on its inner surface to fill with a fluid, which more and more distends them, causing an increasing disquietude as they become fuller, amounting to actual pain and even death eventually, unless attended to. This is

HUNGER,

a calling for something which appeases; that something is food which, as soon as it reaches the stomach, touches the distended vessel, causing them to unload themselves, as, sometimes, when hungry, and something is put into the mouth to eat, a spurting out of fluid from the sides of the cheeks has been experienced. This discharge from the vessels of the stomach unburdens, unloads them. A grateful sense of relief is experienced, and we are hungry no longer; as when a boil ceases to pain as its contents escape, as an inflamed eye is relieved by anything which causes it to water. This liquid, which is poured out from the turgid vessels on the inner surface of the stomach in among the food which has been taken into it, is called the

GASTRIC JUICE,

from a Greek word meaning stomach This gastric juice envelopes every particle of food and dissolves it from without inwards, as bits of ice are dissolved and melted away in a glass of water. This process of dissolving, or melting away these particles of food is called.

DIGESTION,

the object of which is to place the food in a condition for having its nutritious portion withdrawn and appropriated to the requirements of the system, to renovate and strengthen and energize; and as the smaller the bits of ice in the water are, the sooner are they melted, so the more completely our food is comminuted before it is swallowed, the more easily and rapidly is it dissolved when it enters the stomach, and the more promptly does it impart its strength to the system. Hence the best preventive and the

BEST CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA,

which is a difficulty or an entire failure in the dissolving of the food in the stomach, is a sharp table-knife to cut it up in pea-sized pieces before it is put into the mouth, and, next to that, good sound teeth to chew it well, slowly, and long, until it is mashed or ground up into a soft pulp, before it is swallowed into the stomach Regular and habitual attention to this would prevent and cure half the dyspeptics in the land.

Many of the ancients acted wisely and well in reference to eating, in having fools, or jesters, at the principal meal of the day, especially on festive occasions, who by their silly or witty remarks, should excite mirthfulness and conversation; the latter insuring deliberate and the more protracted consuming of a repast, the former tending to quicken the circulation of the blood, and thus energize all the processes of digestion and nutrition. To eat in silence, or sadness, or in a soured frame of mind is a horror not to be thought of, and any member of a family who comes thus into the dining-room should be peremptorily sent from the table A burning shame and a withering contempt be to any man or women who comes to the family board, even once a year, to carp and complain and fret, making it a place of unlovely grumbling and contemptible faultfinding, to say nothing of the base ingratitude and crying sin against the beneficent Author of our being in partaking of his bounty in a frame of mind so wicked and so unwise. For moral, social, and physiological reasons, every person who pretends even to a moderate amount of intelligence and cultivation and refinement, should consider it a wisdom to himself, a duty to his Maker, and a beneficence to his family, to come into the dining-room with joyousness and gratitude, with cordial and courteous greetings and kindly recognition of each individual present; a cheery word and a genial smile for every one.

As the gastric juice is necessary to digestion, and as hunger is a result and an indication of its presence, it is most unwise to eat without feeling hungry; for there being little or no gastric juice to dissolve the food, it remains in the stomach unchanged, to be a load and a weight, and a cause of disquietude and injury and suffering, perhaps, for several hours. And yet many sit down to the table without an appetite, and thinking they must eat, as a matter of course; that if they do not now, they will feel hungry latter on, when it may not be convenient to get anything; they begin to nibble at this, that, and the other eatable before them, and before they know it, have taken a pretty good meal, but never by any possibility without injury, most likely a restless night, disturbed dreams, vomiting, diarrhœa, or dangerous bilious colic. When a regular meal is taken it requires about five hours to digest it and pass it out of the stomach, but if before this time, after we have left the table, we eat again, the new food being in a crude condition and not in that state of forwardness for yielding nutriment as that which had been previously taken, yet being mixed up with it, the entire mass is not in a condition to meet the wants of the system, because the process of the digestion of that which was first eaten is arrested and cannot go on until that which was eaten latter has been brought up to its point; just as when cold water is poured into that which is boiling, the process ceases until that which was cold is brought up to the boiling point. But this protracts the presence of the food in the stomach so unnaturally long that the whole mass begins to ferment and decay, is literally in a rotting condition generating the most nauseous gases, which are belched up, filling the air with disgusting fumes.

It is not wise, then, to eat:

1. Without cutting up the food in very small pieces.
2. Without chewing it slowly, thoroughly, and well.
3. Without a pleasurable and even hilarious state of mind.
4. Without feeling hungry.
5. Without allowing four or five hours between meals.—*Christian Weekly.*

Desultory.

LACTATION AND ITS EFFECT.

Can lactation have any effect in determining the moral character of infants? A friend of mine, says Dr. Robert Chambers in his scrap book, has a son who, on account of the death of his mother immediately after his birth, was given out to be nursed by a woman in humble life. This woman was afterwards found to be very worthless. The boy, who is now in his sixteenth year, has already been a source of great distress to his father, in consequence of strong traits of character destitute of probity. He cannot be corrected by any kind of discipline out of a propensity to dissimulation. The strange thing about him is, that no sooner does he commit some gross offense, than he expresses regret for what he has done, promising never to do the like again, and then all at once commits some fresh mischief, to be in turn repented of. As a last resource, he was sent to a school at Brussels, but he ran away from it in disgraceful circumstances, came to London, and entered the army as a private soldier. This, as usual, he said he was sorry for, and wished to be bought off His father, however, said he would only do so on his rising, by good conduct, to be a corporal. So he went with his regiment to India. [There, as was afterward learned, he died.] My friend, the father of this unhappy youth, imputes his moral imperfections to lactation. He was, he thinks, vitiated by the milk of his nurse. And he says he is warranted in this notion by having heard of other instances of vitiation of character by similar means. It is worthy of remark that this boy was with his nurse only during the time of lactation

It does not seem unlikely that a child born of virtuous parents, and partaking of their organization, may partake of a corrupt element from a milk-nurse. The constitution of a new being in our species is not completed at birth, as it is in some of the lower animals. The lactation is a portion of the process of reproduction. That portion being conducted by a distinct parent of inferior moral character, may be the means of introducing the depravity where, originally, all was morally fair. In other words, we might say that at birth a child is not thoroughly quit of its mother Nature designs the connection to subsist until the period of milk-nursing is past.

In the "Coltness Collections" is a passage expressing the sentiments of the wife of Sir James Stewart, of Coltness, who was Lord Provost of Edinburgh in 1650. She strictly declined the offer of her husband to have her children sent out to hired wet-nurses, saying she should never think her child wholly her own, when another discharged the most part of a mother's duty, and by wrong nourishment to her tender babe might induce wrong habits or noxious diseases. She added: "I have often seen children take more a strain of their nurse than their mother."—*Inter Ocean.*

THE REAL GENTLEMAN.

He is above a mean thing. He invades no secret in the keeping of another. He betrays no secret confided to his keeping. He never struts in borrowed plumage. He never takes selfish advantages of our mistakes. He uses no ignoble weapons in controversy. He is ashamed of imendon. He is not one thing to a man's face and another behind his back. If by accident he comes in possession of his neighbor's counsels he passes upon them an act of instant oblivion. He bears sealed packages without tampering with the wax. Papers not meant for his eye, whether they flutter at the windows or lie open before him in unguarded exposure, are sacred to him. He invades no privacy of others, however the sentry sleeps. Bolts and bars, locks and keys, hedges and pickets, bonds and securities, notices to trespassers, are none of them for him. He may be trusted alone out of sight, near the thinnest partition—anywhere. He buys no offices, he sells none, he intrigues for none. He would rather fail of his rights than win them through dishonor. He will eat honest bread. He tramples on no sensitive feeling. He insults no man. If he has rebukes for another he is straightforward, open, manly; he cannot descend to scurrility. In short, whatever he judges honorable he practices toward every man.

A DYSPEPTIC.

If a man is hungry within an hour, more or less, after a regular meal, he is a dyspeptic beyond question, and it shows that the stomach is not able to work up what he has eaten, so as to get nourishment out of it; but, to eat again, and thus impose more work, when it could do nothing for what had been already eaten, is an absurdity; and yet all dyspeptics who eat whenever they are hungry do this very thing, and thus aggravate and protract their sufferings.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE.

The distinctive character of this institution consists in the high degree to which have been combined superior educational advantages with the choicest home accommodations. It is, in the best sense of the term, a home school.

EDUCATIONAL ADVANTAGES.

First of all, only the most competent teachers are employed in all the departments. The labor of instruction is never committed to inexperienced hands. The principal, besides superintending all the departments of the school, gives a large share of his time to the instruction of classes, and the benefit of more than twenty-five years' experience in his profession. The vice-principal, a lady of culture, and of large experience as a teacher in some of our best city schools, will have the more immediate supervision of the family pupils.

The mode of instruction is designed to be thorough and effective in the highest degree. Pupils will be taught first of all *how to study*; how to apply their minds to the best advantage in learning a lesson. Unceasing effort is made to cultivate those habits of attention and of close application which lie at the foundation of all solid attainments.

The course of study embraces all the branches of a thorough English education, combined with the polite accomplishments which, in their combination, give strength and dignity, and, at the same time, grace and elegance to women.

Pupils are admitted to a partial, as well as the full course; but it is expected that they will pursue their studies in the order here laid down, as the *systematic* prosecution of study, so far as it goes, is far better than that irregular, miscellaneous course which many pursue.

A multiplicity of studies at one time, more than can possibly be pursued with any profit, is not encouraged or allowed. *Progress* will be measured, not by the *number* of studies gone over in a given time, but by the *thoroughness* with which they are pursued.

At the close of the year, certificates are awarded to those pupils who reach the highest standard of excellence in scholarship and deportment, and also to those who excel in composition. Through the liberality of a former pupil, who has appropriated funds for the purpose, a gold medal will be awarded to the pupil who may present, at the close of the school year, *the best book of original compositions* in fulfilment of the regular appointments of the year, the decision to be made by a committee appointed for this purpose.

Diplomas are conferred upon those who creditably complete the full course of study in the English department.

OPTIONAL COURSE.

No expense has been spared to secure the best instruction in music, in the modern languages, and in drawing and painting.

The department of music will be under the charge of Mr. F. G. Ibley, whose system of instruction has given the highest satisfaction. Every effort will be made by proper instruction, by careful attention to practice, and by frequent rehearsals, to encourage pupils to reach a high standard of excellence in musical culture.

In vocal culture, the most approved Italian method is exclusively used.

A public musical soiree is given at the close of the year.

In the French department, pupils are under the charge of a native teacher, a Protestant lady, who, besides speaking with pure Parisian accent, adds to other accomplishments of high order a familiar knowledge of the English language.

FAMILY AND HOME CHARACTER OF THE SCHOOL.

As the number of boarding pupils is here limited to thirty, the family organization is preserved on a basis that secures to each pupil a minute and constant attention to her wants—attention to her health, her habits and her deportment, as well as to her studies—in her hour of exercise and recreation, as well as in the class-room and study-hall. It is the aim of the Principal to surround his pupils as much as possible with the healthful influence and restraints of a well regulated Christian home, taking care that this home influence, so essential to the right development of female character, shall not be disowned from their enjoyment of higher educational advantages. They are received into his family as terms of perfect social equality, sitting at the same table, and worshipping at the same family altar. In all their intercourse with each other, pupils are taught to repress selfishness, to exercise the social and benevolent affections, and to observe a sacred regard for truth. Frequent opportunities are given for social intercourse, regulated, however, by the usages of refined society. With teachers of high social cultivation, and pupils coming from families who are accustomed to the refinements of social life, it is evident that a family thus organized must afford excellent opportunities for social improvement. And to these the perfect order and system of a boarding school, its freedom from various interruptions, and the minute attention which is giving to all the wants of the pupil by conscientious teachers—circumstances indispensable to her progress, but which very few private families and large institutions are able wholly to provide—and it is obvious that such a school must afford the highest facilities for general improvement.

State of New Jersey.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
TRENTON, N. J.,
July 23d, 1874.

To the Hon. Henry C. Kelsey, Secretary of State:

SIR:—You are hereby directed to cause to be published in all of the newspapers of this State, authorized to publish the laws of the last session of the Legislature, by one insertion each week, for the term of three months in each of said newspapers, the proposed Amendments to the Constitution of New Jersey, passed by the last Legislature, and filed in your office by the Secretary of the Senate,

Yours, &c.,
JOEL PARKER, Governor.

Proposed Amendments to the Constitution of the State of New Jersey.

ARTICLE I.
RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

Insert as paragraph 19, a new paragraph, as follows:

"19 No county, city, borough, town, township or village, shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit, to or in aid of any individual, association or corporation, or become security for, or be directly or indirectly the owner of, any stock or bonds of any association or corporation."

Insert as paragraph 20, a new paragraph, as follows:

"20. No donation of land or appropriation of money shall be made by the state or any municipal corporation to or for the use of any society, association or corporation whatever."

Change the number of present paragraph 19 to number 21.

ARTICLE II.
ELECTORS AND ELECTIONS.
Section 1.

Strike out the word "white" between the word "every" and the word "male" in the first line.

Add to the paragraph the following:

"And further provided, that in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the state, or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district; and the legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which, and the time and place at which, such absent electors may vote and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside."

Section II.

Strike out all the second section after the word "bribery."

ARTICLE IV.
LEGISLATIVE.
Section 1.

Paragraph 2—Strike out the words "second Tuesday of October" and insert in lieu thereof the words "first Tuesday after the first Monday in November."

Section 13.

Paragraph 7—Strike out the following words:

"A compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the state; which compensation shall not exceed the sum of three dollars per day for the period of forty days from the commencement of the session, and shall not exceed the sum of one dollar and fifty cents per day for the remainder of the session. When convened in extra session by the Governor they shall receive such sum as shall be fixed for the first forty days of the ordinary session. They shall also receive the sum of one dollar for every ten miles they shall travel in going to and returning from their place of meeting on the most usual route."

—and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"Annually the sum of five hundred dollars during the time for which they shall have been elected, and while they shall hold their office, and no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever."

Also strike out the words "per diem."

Section VII.

Paragraph 4—Add to the paragraph the following:

"No law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only but the act revived, or the section or sections amended, shall be inserted at length. No general law shall embrace any provision of a private, special or local character. No act shall be passed which shall provide that any existing law or any part thereof shall be made or deemed a part of the act, or which shall enact that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be applicable, except by inserting it in such act."

Paragraph 6—Insert the word "free" between the word "public" and the word "schools," and add to the paragraph the following:

"The legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of free public schools for the instruction of all the children in this state between the ages of five and eighteen years."

Strike out paragraph 8 as follows:

"8. The assent of three-fifths of the members elected to each house shall be requisite to the passage of every law for granting, continuing, altering, amending or renewing charters for banks or money corporations; and no such charters shall be limited to a term not exceeding twenty years"

Change the number of present paragraph 9 to 8.

Insert as paragraph 9, a new paragraph, as follows:

"9 No private, special, or local bill shall be passed, unless public notice of the intention to apply therefor, and of the general object thereof shall have been previously given. The legislature at the next session after the adoption hereof, and from time to time thereafter, shall prescribe the time and mode of giving such notice, the evidence thereof, and how such evidence shall be preserved."

Insert as paragraph 11, a new paragraph, as follows:

"11. The legislature shall not pass private, local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases, that is to say:

"Laying out, opening, altering and working roads or highways

"Vacating any road, town plot, street, alley or public grounds.

"Regulating the internal affairs of towns and counties; appointing local officers or commissions to regulate municipal affairs.

"Selecting, drawing, summoning or impanelling grand or petit jurors.

"Creating, increasing or decreasing the percentage or allowance of public officers during the term for which said officers were elected or appointed.

"Changing the law of descent.

"Granting to any corporation, association or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.

"Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks.

"Providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases.

"Providing for the management and support of free public schools.

"The legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this paragraph, and for all other cases which, in its judgment may be provided for by general laws. The legislature shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers, but they shall pass general laws under which corporations may be organized and corporate powers of every nature obtained subject, nevertheless, to repeal or alteration at the will of the legislature."

Insert as paragraph 12, a new paragraph, as follows:

"12 Property shall be assessed for taxes under general laws and by uniform rules, according to its true value."

Section VIII.

Insert as paragraph 2, a new paragraph, as follows:

"2. Every officer of the legislature shall, before he enters upon the duties take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: 'I do solemnly promise and swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully, impartially and justly perform all the duties of the office of —— to the best of my ability and understanding; that I will carefully preserve all records, papers, writings or property entrusted to me for safe keeping by virtue of my office, and make such disposition of the same as may be required by law.'"

ARTICLE V.
EXECUTIVE.

Paragraph 6—After the word "legislature," where it occurs first in said paragraph, insert the words "or the senate alone."

Paragraph 7—Add to the paragraph the following

"If any bill presented to the governor contain several items of appropriations of money, he may object to one or more of such items while approving of the other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects, and the appropriation so objected to shall not take effect. If the legislature be in session he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If, on reconsideration one or more of such items be approved by a majority of the members elected to each house, the same shall be a part of the law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. All the provisions of this section in relation to bills not approved by the governor shall apply to cases in which he shall withhold his approval from any item or items contained in a bill appropriating money."

Paragraph 8.—Add to the paragraph the following:

"Nor shall he be elected by the legislature to any office under the government of this state or of the United States, during the term for which he shall have been elected governor."

ARTICLE VII.
APPOINTING POWER AND TENURE OF OFFICE.
Section I.
MILITIA OFFICERS.

Paragraph 5.—After the words "adjutant general," insert the words "the adjutant general and quartermaster-general."

Paragraph 9—Strike out the words "the adjutant-general, quartermaster general, and" and also strike out the word "other."

Section II.
CIVIL OFFICERS.

Paragraph 1.—Strike out the words "and" (where it occurs first) in the paragraph, and insert after the word "appeals" the following words: "and the keeper and inspector of the state prison;" and insert in lieu thereof the words "and comptroller."

Also, strike out the words "chancery" in the second clause of paragraph 2 of section 2, and insert in lieu thereof the words "three years."

Change the number of present paragraph 4 to number 3, and strike out the word "and" where it occurs between the word "chancery" and the word "secretary."

"Also, insert after the word "state" the words "and the keeper of the state prison."

Change the number of present paragraph 6 to number 5.

Change the number of present paragraph 7 to number 6, and strike therefrom the words "annually," "annual," and "they may be re-elected until they shall serve three years, but no longer." Insert after the word "assembly" the following words, "and they shall hold their offices for three years;" and add to the paragraph the following words "sheriffs shall annually report their bonds."

Change the number of present paragraph 8 to number 7.

Change the number of present paragraph 9 to number 8.

Change the number of present paragraph 10 to number 9.

Change the number of present paragraph 11 to number 10.

Special Announcement.

SALE COMMENCES TO-DAY.

We have concluded positively to sell out our entire business, as soon as possible, in consequence of Mr. E. Elverson engaging in other business January 1st. and shall offer such great inducements that must insure the speedy sale of the entire stock.

THERE IS NO HUMBUG

about this sale, as any one will find by the great sacrifice we make on on the stock. Large Stock of

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Foot Barclay and Christopher Sts., N. Y
GOING EAST.
Leave MONTCLAIR a. m., 5 55, 7 20, 8 20 9 20; p. m., 10 50, 1 30, 5 40, 5 10, 5 55, 6 9 40, and on Fridays only at 1 15 A. M.
Leave Ridgewood, a. m. 6 5-, 7 8, 9 28, 10 58; p. m., 1 35, 3 43, 5 13, 5 58, 9 48, and on Fridays only, at 1 08 A. M.
Leave BLOOMFIELD, a. m., 6 0 7 27, 8 32, 9 36 10 36; p. m., 1 37, 3 47 5 16, 6 01, 6 51, 9 47, and on Fridays only at 1 13 A. M.
Leave Watsessing, a m., 6 04 7 9, 8 34, 9 39, 10 39; p. m., 1 40, 3 D, 5 19, 6 04 6 54, 9 51, and on Fridays only at 1 26 A. M
Leave Roseville a m., 6 10, 7 35, 8 30 9 34, 1 05; p. m., 1 45, 3 55, 5 25, 6 10, 7 00, 9 58 and on Fridays only at 1 39 A. M.
Leave Newark, a. m. 6 15, 7 40, 8 25, 9 40, 1 10; p. m. 1 50, 4 00 5 30 6 15, 7 05, 10 00, and on Fridays only at 1 34 A. M
Due at New York, a. m., 7 35, 8 20, 9 20, 10 20, 11 50; p. m 2 40, 4 30, 6 10, 8 40, 10 55
GOING WEST.
Leave New York, a. m 7 50, 8 50, 10 50 p. m., 2 00 3 40, 4 40, 5 20, 6 20, 8 30, and Fridays only at 12 40.
Leave Newark, a. m., 6 50 7 35, 8 30 9 30, 11 30; p. m., 2 40, 4 20 5 20, 6 05, 7 00, 9 10, and 12.48 A. M.
Leave Roseville, a. m. 6 55, 7 40, 8 35, 9 35, 11 35 p. m. 2 45; 4 35, 5 25, 6 10, 7 05, 9 15 and 12.53 A. M
Leave Watsessing, a. m., 6 56, 7 46, 8 41, 9 42, 11 41; p. m., 2 51, 4 31, 5 31, 6 16, 7 13, 9 21, and Fridays only at 12.50 A. M.
Leave BLOOMFIELD, a. m., 6 59, 7 49 8 44, 9 45 11 44; p. m. 2 54 4 34, 5 34, 6 19, 7 16, 9 24, and Fridays only at 1.02 A. M.
Leave Ridgewood, a. m., 7 02, 7 52, 8 47, 9 48, 11 47; p. m., 2 57, 4 37, 5 37, 6 22 7 19, 9 27, and Fridays only at 1.05 A. M
Arrive MONTCLAIR, a. m., 7 05 7 55, 8 50 9 51, 11 50 p. m., 3 00, 4 40 5 40, 6 25, 7 22 9 30 and 1.08 A. M.

Montclair Railroad
On and after Monday, July 20, trains will run as follows:
GOING EAST.
Leave Pinewood at 7 08 A M on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays.
Leave Monks at 7 10 A. M. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.
Leave Pompton Junction, 7 and 7 58 A. M.
" Montclair Hts. 7 48, 8 43 A M & 2 04 P.M.
" Montclair 7 55, 8 55 " 2 14 "
" Bloomfield 7 59, 8 59 " 2 20 "
" Belleville 8 06, 9 06 " 2 27 "
Arr New York 10 9 50 " 3 10 "
GOING WEST.
Leave N. Y. foot Cortlandt & Desbrosses st's
" " 11 40 A. M. and 3 30, 5 00 P. M.
" Belleville 12 24 P. M. 4 35, 6 15 "
Bloomfield 12 31 " 4 42 6 22 "
Montclair 12 40 " 4 50, 6 30 "
The mid-day train will run to Montclair Heights only The 2nd train will run through to Ringwood Mines on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays and to Monks on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays. Will connect at Pompton Junction with N J Midland train for all points West The 3rd train will run to Pompton Junction only.
G. W. N CURTIS, Supt.

MONTCLAIR, BLOOMFIELD AND NEWARK STAGE LINE.
The proprietor believing the time at hand when the public demand some mode of conveyance more convenient to the business portion of Newark than that which is afforded by the trains, has decided to run a stage accommodation For which purpose he has provided himself with a light and suitable stage.
MONTCLAIR TO NEWARK.
STAGE LINE
Route through Bloomfield Ave. and Broad St. from Montclair Hotel to the depot of the Newark and New York Rail Road.
Leaving
MONTCLAIR HOTEL at 8.45 A. M. and 1.15 P. M.
Ridgewood Station at 8.55 A. M. and 1.25 P. M
Bloomfield Hotel at 9.05 A. M. and 1.35 P. M.
RETURNING
Leave
N. & N. Y. Depot at 10.30 A. M. and 4.30 P. M.
Cor. Broad and Orange Sts. at 10.40 A. M. and 4.40 P. M.
AN EXTRA TRIP on Saturdays, leaving Montclair at 6.30 Ridgwood at 6.40 and Bloomfield at 6.50 P. M.
RETURNING leave N. and N. Y Depot at 10 P. M. and Cor. Broad and Orange Sts. at 10.10 P. M.
Messages will be faithfully conveyed and promptly delivered.
Public Patronage respectfully solicited.
WM. LICHENOR,
Proprietor and Messenger.
N. B.—Pleasure parties furnished with two and four horse turnouts at short notice and on reasonable terms

STAGE LINE TO CALDWELL, VEROMA AND PINE BROOK.
Leave M. & E. Depot, MONTCLAIR, on the arrival of the A. M 7.50, 8.50 & 10.50 trains and the P. M. 2, 3.40, & 4.40 trains from Newark.
Returning Leave Pine Brook at 11.50 A. M. and Caldwell at 6.30, 7.15, 8.15 & 9.50 A. M., and at 12.30, 2.30 & 4.30 P. M.
Geo B. Hardenbergh, Proprietor.

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NERVOUS HEADACHE, &c.
An internal remedy, which eradicates the cause of disease from the system.
Carefully prepared from the prescription of an eminent physician by
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Dealers in
American and Scotch Granite
Monumental, Building and Cemetery Work of every description.

ARCHITECTURE—HOMES FOR THE PEOPLE.
Parties contemplating building houses will find it to their interest to call on the undersigned, who has made a specialty of DWELLING and cottage plans, and can furnish designs from $150 and upwards.
E. LANE,
Architect,
sep26-6m Cor. Broad & Market sts. Newark.